Lantes And Gerthemer :—We have at this evening as a Liberty parey. A flerty parey. A strange sort of parity of the parent in the parent in the parent parent in the parent parent parent parent parent there was a Liberty party, hat, party, sir, had for a motto on their sides. 'All men are created equal, and stilled to liberty.' We stand here, Mr. bairman, as the deceendants of that parent pare

rise evening, Mr. Chairman, we shall compelled to say some hard shings, but consider the say that the say the

Sir, we have had, we may say, but we arties since the beginning of this Govern acties and the beginning of this Govern entrembet two parties that call themselves the egreat parties. Well, sir, I arrang these to the interest the first parties to the interest the first parties to the interest the proof of the country of the country proof I will refer to almost the first parties that the proof I will refer to almost the first proof I will refer to a state of the first proof I will refer to a s

vo parries have been faithless to the usi, in admitting seven new slave Statuth (1900). Again, sir, they have been faithless is the Union. Again, sir, they have been faithless is North-West Territory, in permitting the North-West Territory, in permitting the sexistence of slavery there. In the on nance of 1718, it was declared the three shalf not be a slavery nor involutive servitude except as a punishment fine, in the Territory North West is one State, (Nathan Danel who drew the Orlinance, and the last Congress and the old confederation, who passed it, is also also the state of the critical state of the case, now? I the short of the state of the case, now? I the short in ordinance was a compact between the short with ordinance was a compact between the State of the case, now? I the string to your recollection the fract, that compact was even to be revoked epity mounted to consent of the parties of critical state of the case, now I the ordinance was a compact between the West Territory, and the per of the whole United States; and, sint compact was never to be revoked epity mounted consent of the parties or crued—that consent has never been girl of formally or impliedly, and all the srales the under consideration form the bis of the Constitution of all the sra

the the number is not so great, but should be parties ecase for a monet in their leave to re-establish liberty, while here for a tore to re-establish liberty, while here for the tore to re-establish liberty, while here for the state of the

case; they have permitted alwery to I support the District of Columbia subthished in the District of Columbia and although they have been in the vector after general region. It is unnecessated that the control of the country. It is unnecessated that the control of Columbia. It does not be a control of Columbia. It is unnecessated to the control of Columbia. It is conceeded point by all the jurists in a conceeded point by all the jurists in a conceeded point by all the jurists in a the District of Columbia. It can object the constitution both of the control of Columbia. It is the control of Columbia is the co

# LIBERTY STANDARD.

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." --- Leviticus, 25: 10.

. III. HALLOWELL, MAINE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1843.

slavery is the autogonist of justice—it is it the very essence of injustice—yet, with juthe Constitution having justice in view, we fa have slavery still in the District of Columdoia. It was not by an open and direct infraction of the Constitution, but by indiity fraction, but a constitution of the contraction of the Constitution, on the proting of the constitution of the contraction of the

are now held as slaves shall continue to be held, but that the laws of these States should remain in force upon their several parts until they should be repealed. Now, it has so happened that their laws relating to slavery have not been repealed, but have been growing more and more oppressive. But in spite of the device, there is still an infraction of the Constitution, a complete setting aside of its provisions—Can they plend ignorance in this matter, I do not know that they will make this plen, but let me say, in dealing with the parties that ignorance is a bod as-rime. Not to know what is right and wrong, is equivalent to injustice, so far as it affects the community and party is responsible for the intelligence with which it con-

Well, they cannot make this plea, for they have been admonished year after year—it has been resounded in their ears every time they have met; and what has been consequent upon this? One of the consequences has been, the trampling under foot the right of petition. When the amendments of the Constitution were under consideration, it was proposed to insert a clause guaranteeing the right of petition, that it was thought by some to be unnecessary, as it was supposed that circumstances could never arise which should lead to the trampling under foot of the right of petition. However, for greater security, the clause was adopted. But so it has been for the last seven years—this right so sarred to freeme—so hostile to tyrants—has been trampled under foot by both narties alike. Adulasses.

Let us look at another count in the indictioner: Is not the liberty of speech guaranteed as a right to be enjoyed according to the provisions of the Constitution! And yet on one occasion on the floor of the inlist of our National Legislature, one member being about to speak, he was approached by another, (a shaveholder) with a slaveholding instrument of death npoul his person, who dared him to apeak at the peril of his life. Where was then the spirit of liberty in these parties! Where was it even in that portion of the parties sent from the free states! Where was the cross the example of the parties and the party. Unmoved they all sat at at this infringement of the freedom of speech. Well, sir, this is another ground for the argument of the parties.

for the arrangement of the parties.

Take another case. We who profess to be abolitionists, are restrained and probilitied from entering one half of the states of the Union. In one half of our own country we cannot travel in the face of such threats of violence and assassination. And how have the parties treated this annihilation of the Constitutional guarantry, which secures to the citizens of each state all the privileges of citizens in every other State! Are not the parties who have so long submitted to these indignities, deserving of rejection by the neonle!

ving of rejection by the people! Again; If these parties had been faith ful to Liberty, would we have had such revolting scenes as have been exhibite throughout all parts of the country, during the past five or six years. Would they have had no account before the world, and before God, for the burning by fire in ou states, of human beings, without the form even, of a trial? Are not the parties responsible for this, for our character befort God, and for the contempt which it bring upon us, making us 'a stench in the nos-

I cannot forbear, in this connection, from mentioning an incident which occurs to me: In conversing with a friend of mine in England, who, I thought, was leaning a little too much to the aristocratical order of things there, I said. 'Vou are not so good a republican as you used to be.'—Ilis only reply was, 'I was a republican but I have seen your country; 'Well who have seen your country; who has brought the country into this condition? I he parties who have had 'the

control of government.

Another count, Mr. Chnirman; Two years ago the Florida Legislature passed a law taxing the colored people there ten dollars a head, while the whites were taxed, perhaps, a single dollar; and not only this, but they were to be punished if they did not depart from the territory, within a certain period, by stripes; and if they returned they were to be subjected to slavery. Aye, sir, to perpetual, everlasting slavery. Aye, sir, to perpetual, everlasting slavery. Now, Congress had power to repeal that law, as they have the laws of all the territories, the first year-after they are made by their Legislature.—But, sir, where was this restraint of the Constitution! Where was the refusal to let these laws go into operation! On one of the members calling for it, he was voted down. And so far as I have heen informed, this law—hateful, unnecessary, burbaring, savego, as it is—is this day in

The imprisonment of colored seamers as soon as they set fortingon the soil of some of the Southern States, is anothe count in the indictanch. And does it alon include the mariner from a foreign vessel No, sir. Your own people in this country your own citizens, the colored people of the free States have been often the vitums of this law. And here permit me trender the ribute of justice to the Massi.

they have taken apon the subject. Let justice be done, though the heaveus should fall. And if justice had always been done by the parties in this country—if they had carried the principles of the Declaration of Independence into effect—if they had administered the Constitution as it ought to have been, for the furtherance of Justice and Liberty, instead of Worvey and

ion of Independence into offect—if they had administered the Constitution as it ought to have been, for the furtherance of Justice and Liberty, instead of Wrong and Oppression, we should not have had this meeting here this evening; there would he no Liberty party, and no occasion for it.

now, of permitting the three-sfifths of the salvase to be considered as persons, to be a represented in Congress. You will remember, shoulth the consideration which the first three states were to receive for this, see that the same ratio. Thus, if ever they were called a dupon for a direct tax, should be levied according to the same ratio. Thus, if ever they were called a dupon for a direct tax, as it was then sprobable they would be, three-fifths of the slaves sloudd also be subjected to the same inx. That was the consideration which this part of the country were to receive for permitting the slaves to be represented in Congress. Now it so happens that but when it is not the same three instances here occurred in which it when it is the consideration and for the distribution of the public edition. The same is the consideration for the distribution of the public revenue, according to that scheme! The estates of South Carolina, Georgia, Alshain, Mississippi, and Kontecky, contained ing only about as many free people as the one state of Pennsylvania, receive actuality of the subject of the public money. I ask you fit his is not a matter for switch the political parties are accountable! There is the same ratio of distribution for the proceeds of the sales of the public lends, and each free individual in the public lends, and each free individual in public lends, and each free individual in

I arraign the parties again, for holding up in this community, as their representatives, men who deny, theoretically and practically, the great principles of liberty. On this point they may cavil as they please but they can never escape being stried by the Declaration of Independence. We came into existence, as a nation, with these words in our mouths; we take our place among the family of nations, and we declare before all the world, 'that all mer are created qual—that they are endower by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life and register of the properties of the properties of the properties. It is not the properties of the properties. The properties of the properties. The properties of the properties, who delate them. I arraign them before the world, on these charges. The world will try us by the Declaration with which we took our seat among the family of nations and will compare our conduct with our professions. They will look to that, are

protessions. They will look to that, and it is right they should look to it. And how must we appear? You remember, in the contest three You remember, in the contest three You remember, in the contest three they are the parties was thought to be friendly to the parties was thought to be friendly to temperate willing that he should have that reputation, by refusing to answer interrogatories. But this did not suit the overseers of the South, and they beset him for a definite expression of his views. Well, he did not minite expression of his views. Well, he did not minite expression of his views. Well, he did not minite the matter with them, but came out boldly, and said he had don more for slavery than any other man; and he denied the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columba.—Well, his adversary could not ent his own words, in which he had admitted that Congress has the power, but he thought he would place himself upon a level with his view to the head admitted that Congress has the power, but he thought he would place himself upon a level with his view it was as strong an obstacle as it is were a constitutional inhibition. Now how can the lenders of these puries stand po before the American people, and say they are the friends of Liberry. Year

some of them say, of the LARGEST LEBERTY You see, Mr. Chairman, from this, it necessity which has been laid upon all the friends of the Constitution and the friend of liberty, not only in this country, but throughout the world, for we are begin ing almost, by our intercourse, to he a one family. I say here is the necessity organizing such a party as has met he

this evening.

Many of the members of this meeting probably not aware of the proportion the public offices in this country, which slave holders have laid hold of Three-fourths of the offices in this country.

General Government, while the free population of the slaveholding States is about have task one half that of the free States. I Now, I der you am not going to be very scrupulous about having the offices distributed equally among ciple; a the people of the different States, but as a general thing. I think it best to take the none now general thing. I think it best to take the none now and I must be the states of the sta

have monopolized three fourths of the offees. If the people at the South were
more intelligent than the people of the
North, and enjoyed heter means of education, and if they embraced them with
the same zeal that you do, I could have
borne it better, and my objections would
not have been so stringent. But, sir, instead of this, we find the reverse is the
case. The returns of the last national
census furnish us with what may be called
the Statistics of Ignorance, and from these
returns we find that the people of the
South are far below those of the North.—
In the State of North Carolinn, which lies
about mid way of the slave region, we find
that of every three and a half,one of them
cannot write his name. Now, far be it
from me to cast a stigma upon such,or not
to lament the misfortune of the man who,
in this land of education, cannot read nor
write. To seach a man I extend my sympathy. It may have been, his misfortune
and not his fault. I commissrate him.—

and not his fault. I commiserate himdo not view him as any less my brother; and do not look apon him as any the less worthy iff his conduct is as good as his edneation will admit; but while I do this I more and more detest the system which has brought him into that condition. [Applause.]

Well, notwithstanding all these faults and errors in the parties, our cause seems like a forlorn hope. Does it not ! Why, what is the Liberty purp now! Three years to be a supported to the parties of the parties are so deeply seated in the heart of the people—that there are so many interests involved in them, that we shall throw away our votes. Throw away our votes. Throw away our votes a man be thought the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties of the parties. The parties of the parties is partied in the parties of the parties are so deeply seated in the heart of the people—that there are so many interests involved in them, that we shall throw away our votes. Throw away our votes! Why, sir, I appeared that in a proper sense the vote of a man be thought the parties of the part

Applianes.]

I will suppose a case, sir! Here are two Jersons set up for an office, under the, Constitution which was intended, for the promotion and the protection of Liberty; they are both acknowledged, when tried by that Constitution, to be unqualified for the station, so that Liberty, so far from being promoted by them, would be destroyed. Well, where does the true friend of human freedom stand! Should he be told that he will lose his vote if he does vote for them, since only the representatives of those parties can be elected! Let him lose his vote, but let him encompassimmed! with the sheld of his own self-respect, the best respect at last that any man can sapire to. Let him see the crowd travely him and do all that in them lies for the control of the standard of the right of the parties of the part

If he be hat true, 'though he lose he he shall find it again.'

Before I conclude I cannot omiclarge which can be made and full tained against the great parties of the Head of the state o

have heer first written down and admired, and then disregarded. You have received them as truths, and acted upon them, and when the clamor about enancipation, and the cry of amalgamation and its degrading influence upon the country is urged, you can answer it by the coudition of your own State. Under the Constitution of the United States, a vicious practice has been persuited to verrule a virtuous

principle, and slavery has increased. You have taken the other construction, and under your Constitution a victions practice has heen made to yield to a virtuous principle; and although there were then a number of slaves in your State, there are none now. May we not ascribe the present high state of equality among the people, the prosperity which we see here, and the pre-eminence among her sister States which Massechasetts enjoys, to this cause! May it not be that also is indebted for her present condition in morals, religion, and present condition in morals, religion, and happines of the people, to the influence of these very principles, to this early preference of a noble and Godlike principle, to a vicious, degrading, and wicked practice! Givent applies.

WHE TIDEDAY & A DAY

" Another Star in the East."
BY JOHN NEAL.

A new party in politics has just started not existence, and has held a State Concention at Portland, Manine, which was outnined for three days, holding three essions a day. They call themselves the alberty party, and are certainly extraorinary men, and not so much extraorinary men, and not so much extraorinary men, and not so much extraorinary in the state of the sta

"The signs, we think, are portentous; and whatever others may do, or not do, we are not disposed to overlook them, for

any purpose.

"A third party, claiming to have but one idea, or charged with having but one idea, or charged with having but one idea; and for that very reason, the more to be dreaded, if they are wrong, because this claim to be idea?—they are sure to go through one idea?—they are sure to go through the least of New England, with a show of wisdom and streight, of moderation, foresight and conscientiousness, heretofore without example.

without exampte.

"Third parties in general are not to be feared; they are self-destroying by their own nature; they fall assunder of themselves. Claiming to be wiser and better than their neighbors, they seek to establish a new platform of religions or political faith—to build up a new reed—and the more articles the better, as they think. Hoping to catch every man who may be dissatisfied with anything—an matter what—they begin with complaining and promising as much as possible. But by multiplying the articles of their creed, whatever it may be, they but multiply the causes of quarrel, and that in a geometrical ratio. And therefore do they drop asunder of themselves—a weak, ineflicient, heterogenous mass of rubbish, never missed when they go, never cared for when they conceined. But with the Liberty People it would seem to be otherwise. Whether they are in point offert, where in their generation—wise in point offert, where in their generation—wise the partie—than their neighbors, or whether they have learned wisdom by bolding themselves "alon," and "and "alone" and "al

not.

The simple fact is, that, like the founders of the Bible society, the Temperance people, and the President makers of the last campaign, they have started with only one idea in their lends. And therefore say we, but the more likely to graw formidable. With two ideas their strength would be diminished one half. With fifty ideas they would be finished one half. With fifty ideas they would be first properties weaker than they are now. Men have always enough to quarrel about—the difficulty is to make them agree.

seulty is to make them agree.

"This new party therefore, instead of saying to almost every man they meet. Stand aside, we are more righteous than thou—or much wiser; they say to every man they meet—look you, friend, there is one rope at which we can all pull together, (and perhaps they may.) Here's our hand—give us yours—one thing at a time, and but one, to begin with. All whe are not with us upon this one point—a leve of liberty—are the only aurighteous that we see upon the earth, or even mear to acknowledge. A party organized upon such principles, and sticking to them, through thick and thin, mas make titlem-selves understood everywhere, whatever may be their interns, whether 'wicked or

selves understood everywhere, whatever may be their intents, whether wicked or sharitable, 'mischievous or praiseworthy.''

"Under the name of the Liberty Paray—whilesthey seek to distinguish themselves, they hope to stigmatize all who are apposed to liberty; and to persande into scoperation with them all the Friends of Liberty, (suid their name is Legion:) all who desire to see slavery done with, no matter how, no matter why, and no mater who, all Abolitionists, whether of the ministers of the Gospel, and—in a word—all who are not ready to go the length of John C. Calhoun ands George McDoffie, under the exasperation produced on their minds by the abolition movements of the North, in maintaining that slavery is a blessing to our whole country, instead of a withering curse; and the best possible foundation for freedom—instead of heing what their Fathers and ours necknowledged to be, whitefulness for their control of the con

for the salvation of the country, and of the

"With their one idea, therefore, the mast work their way at last into the Hal of Legislation—the seats of Power—an the administration of law. It is our day to watch a party like this no matter whe their profession may be; nor what the character of their leaders; so that if we cannot make them powerless for mischie should the property of the property of their leaders."

From the Emancipator.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI SLA-

eet and system of their operations to the bubble, with a sunguine hope that they will country the sympathy and co-operation of every American christian, philanthropist, and patriot. The Association would fain helive that the trate system—skin to the toseless dispensation of the evening dew—will shed over the whole Union a simultaneous effusion of light upon the subject and account of the state of the stat

The character of these writers will prelude the distorted figures and noisy rhetric of windy declamation. The harsh hraseology of vindictive satire and malevlent ridicule will never be admitted. No nets will be disfigured or assumed to furish a basis for sophistry; no truth disorted to accommodate a forced concluion. The cool, calla logic of demonstraton, inspired with the integrity of Chrisian principle and moral philosophy, will lone be brought to bear upon the subret.

friendslip: If one of our circulars should find its way into your borders, be not disturbed. You will detect no covert malevolence larking in this system; no secret blow aimed at your best interests. The emancipation of the Slave is but a part of that object which inspires the prayers, efforts, and devout aspirations of those whose plilanthropy you brand as an incendiary fantaticism. This enterprise of humanity is set on foot for you, your children, and your children's children. In language that cannot offead, we hope to convince visions of Providence; and the laws of nater, would co-operate to render the abolition of slavery the salvation of your land. Your system has degraded Labor, the bights prerogative of man, to Slavery, the lowest condition of the brute—What wonder, then, that your sons and daughters are constrained to ask, in the bitterness of despirit. Who can long debate which of the two to choose, death or slavery, that is, labor? Our system will propose to your supprovided children a nobler alternative. It will demonstrate to the concent you crey led illustration, that hays of infany into which it is sinking beneath the crualing weight of your system, you will see that curse removed which is now eating out the vitality of your land like the fire of Sodom.

Brethren, do you realize that ull the laws that govern the solar system, and perpetuate the dispensation of light and least, rain and dew, times and seasons, were all enacted to dignify labor, and ensure its reward? 'Your political institution' has nullified those laws: and the physical penalty of that infraction readers your fields barren and unfruitful. Transgress those laws no longer: restore the natural connection between labor and its legitimate reward and though and the regiment of the solar penalty of

Dring the coming year, it is proposed by the Association to issue fifty-two tracts written by fifty-two different men, whose usens it is the proposed to the consideration of all the scholars and statesmen of our cuentry. The system of the consideration of all the scholars and statesmen of our cuentry. The system of the management of the consideration for the weekly and graining distribution of these tracts, will disseminate them through all the free States, and the slave States also, provided they are willing to receive them. Provisions are arranged and depots are to be established which shall farnish them to every town between the St. Johns and the Mississippi, at the same low price of \$ for 1.200 pages, or 5-6ths of a mill apage. To every town in New England we shall address our circular, to which is supended. a Constitution will be adopted by ever town in the ree States, and association formed for the distribution of these tracts which may be readily procured from the State depot, or its county branches. The location of these depots will be made known through the Emancipator as fast as they are established.

As these fifty-two tracts will make a volmed of valuable statistics, as well as powrful, concentrated argument, we would commend to those who receive them to reserve them for binding. The state of the commend to those who receive them to reserve them for binding to binding the commendation of the state of the contract will be immediately furnished, to suply orders from the surrounding towns.— "See No. I. will courtain the whole of this

beautiful little word of Longfellow's—Pomus on SLAYERY.

ELIUID BEARTY,
ELIUID SEARTY,
LUTLIS L. CLARKE,
COFTESPONDING Sec'y—Worcester.
JOLINE L. CLARKE,
OBJECT W. ALDEN,
Publisher—Boston, Massachusetts.

CIRCULAR.

DEAR Sin:
CIRCULAR.
DEAR Sin:
A number of individuals, residing in
different parts of New England, have recently formed themselves into a Society
called The New England, have recently formed themselves into a Society
called The New England, Anti-Slavery
TROUT ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of
publisher and and publishing Anti-Slavery
TROUT ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of
publisher and publishing and the publisher of the second of the second publishing of the
most genila and efficient mode of disseminating the light of truth upon the subsitent messangers to the reason and conscience. Feeling that the emaceipation
ont only of the slave, but his master, from
the bondage of a deeper curse—is of intense interest to the whole commonwealth
of humanity, they have appealed successfully not only to the great minds of this
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in face, and they have appealed successfully not only to the great minds of this
have represented the succession of the second and onnot make the master of your own.
The neutral equality of mankind, then
is the parent of universal freedom. It
follows inevitably from this fiet that man
is at once a rational and social being. He
have appealed successfully not only to the great minds of this
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is a kind—for the faw of nature is antece-ent and paramount to all human associ-tions, and human governments: they ap-ealed to their rights as men, and declared, nat they held these rights as men, and acclared, that they held these rights to be elf-evident truths; that they held them in ommon with all mankind, because all underlying the second of the second of the second of the mental manufactures. muon with all mankind, because all minimum with all mi

nto the world with rights which, de aggregate of human power were roted in one arm, it could not take What an exalted and sublime idea

and the People, and they have been satis-fied with forms, all of which were said to be liable to degenerate into Oligarchies,

caustry, but of England and Socialand, for a force of telent that must give the cause a new dignity and irresistible power. Dualing the year, they will bring into the field fifty-two of the most powerful writers of the day; each furnishing mutter for a trace, upon some one of the infinite temperature, and the weakly said that dreadful system of wrong little country of the day; each furnishing mutter for a trace, upon some one of the infinite temperature, and the standard system of wrong little country of the day; each furnishing mutter for a trace, upon some one of the infinite temperature, and the standard system of wrong little country of the day; each furnishing mutter for a transfer it to another. Hence, the rights delive from it are declared to be mailentated on the standard system of wrong the delived from it are declared to be mailentated on the standard system of the system

possible price; not exceeding, at farilies, one dollar for teavier bendering and shippersoning coulouses of God, and there were been bendering and the providing coulouses of God, and the providing of th

his spirit finds that which was defined our on earth. In pursuit of happiness, were his hands to be manuacled and tied? How absurd must this question appear to you! Yet read the history of your race, and

lowing relation of a circumstance which occurred at the polls in Paris, N. Y., at the late election. A laughing son of the Emerald 1sle approaches the board of clection, and asks them "If be has all the rights of an American citizen." "We suppose you hisve," was the reply. Handing them allberty ticket, he says "I have got three unore tickets, and want to know if I can

Vell, then, I vote that Liberty ticket for my

LIBERTY STANDARD. HALLOWELL, NOV. 30, 1843,

NOMINATIONS. DDESIDENT A D 19.

JAMES G. BIRNEY, FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOMAS MORRIS,
OF OHIO.

### PROPOSALS.

Congress is soon to commence its sease ton, now is the time to some important subjects will come up, especially important subjects will come up, especially in relation to the Great Question of Liberty. The 70,000 or 75,000 liberty that wear have given our cause on the conference of the preceptors of and tumor of colleges, and of the preceptors of sandemies, and all other instructors, to the disastences of the colleges of the preceptors of sandemies and all other instructors, to the disastences of the colleges of the preceptors of sandemies and all other instructors, to the disastences of the colleges of the preceptors of sandemies and all other instructors, to the disastence of the colleges of the preceptors of sandemies and all other instructors, to the disastence of the colleges of the preceptors of the colleges of t importance which will be FELT at Washington, and able reporters, mnawed by the slave power, are expected to watch the developments there.

The great Presidential election is also approaching, and every thing in the po-litical department has a direct reference that. Every liberty man, and his neighbors,

should become correctly and thoroughly informed on these subjects, and we intend the Liberty Standard shall contain such nformation. Our state legislature will also hold its session. We will send the paper to new subscri-

bers, beginning with the 's

30 weeks for \$1,00 52 weeks for \$1,69.

The teacher is also to lead his scholars to a ticular understanding of the tendency' of these tues 'to preserve and perfect a republican oc-tution, and secure the blessings of liberty,' tation, and accure the bleasings of liberty, and how the opposite tend to "alwary." He must show them the relation between fjustice and republikanism, humanity and liberty, and that alwary is opposed to all these. He is required by the law to impress upon them the fact that liberty is founded on justice, humanity, and universal benevelence; and that slavery is the result of the opposite of these principles. He is to a wakeen in them a deep sympatry for the oppressed, to warn them of those principles and courses which tend to alware, to

MINUTES

Of the Second Annual Meeping of the Maine and
N. Hampshire Historical and Agricultural Society,
held in Portland Sept. 12, 1843.

held in Portland Sept. 12, 1843.

The efforts of our colored people for their own improvement, as indicated by the proceedings of this society, are creditable to them, and show a determination and wisdom which will secure their

They also ce, the delegates well

nal. Src. 6. An act entitled 'an act to extend the ght of trial by jury,' approved October 29th,1840 repealed. Szc. 7. This act shall take effect from its pas-This act shall take effect from its pas age. Approved Nov. 1, 1843.

ANTI SLAVERY TRACT SOCIETY IN HAL-LOWELL.

Having received a circular from Mr. Elihu Bur-rit upon the subject of the formation of an Anti-Slavery Tract Society—the citizens of this town floverable to that object met at the South Vesty on and distributing anti slavery Tracts to all the fa

and distributing musmilies of this town.

Hon. Ww. Erwors was chosen President.

A. H. Howand, Tressorr.

A. WILLEY, Corresponding Secretary.

R. G. Lirecox, Recording Secretary.

Wm. R. Prescot, Jermin M. Getchell, John
Yeaton, Dea. Thomas B. Seavey, Simon Page,
Dea. Issae Snow and Wm. S. Robinson, were apd of trustees to solicit subscribers, procute the tracts, and provide for their regula distribution.

R. G. LINCOLN, Secretary.

For the Liberty Standard, PETITIONS.

the time will soon arrive when Congre-As the time will soon arrive when Congress will commence its seetion, and as it is probable an effort will be made by the South to annex. Texas to this Union; it is important that petitions for its rejection should be early and extensively oriculated. And we ought to petition Congress to rescein the 21st rathe, to sholish shavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories where it exists and the state of the s trict of Columbia and in the Territories where it carists, and reject any other State from being admitted into this Union as a slaveholding State, and acknowledge the independence of Hayti, which has been an independent Island for many years.

OTIS HAWES.

We are crowded with long articles, est value—what shall we do with t rit Smith's speech on Sabbath preach nell's letter to the friends of repeal in other things of great value. What shall we

We are glad to learn that Mr. Leavitt is een of very great service to our cause, and to the country. Mr. Torrey alsu gave us some reason hope that he should be there part of the session.

It is said that Hon. Rufus Choate is to resisseat in the U. States, Senate, and that Dan Webster will be appointed in his place. I so it will explain the re-union of Mr. Web

Mv

NOBLE SENTIMENTS

" M. F. E." will pardon the suggest will pardon the sugges lave's prayer " would be m Good prose is always be

# THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTIES ARRAIGN



## ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRE-LAND.

On Thursday morning, Nov. 2d, the Court of neen's Bench was crowded to excess at an early or, to witness the commencement of the States als. The audience in the galleries was very merous, and consisted of a large degree of la-

\$65,673,400 42,172,600

Total \$110,044,000
The amount of the real estate of the city of New
ork, as returned by the assessors for 1843, is as \$164,940,514,85 63,045,575,73

\$227,997,000,5

RECEIPTS FOR THE STANDARD Elvira Stevens, John Pease, N B Pike Ira Bartlett, Winslow Hall, Joseph Stackpole, H K Hunt Theodore Wells

## Married.

Thomaston, Reuben Sherer, Jr., to Orinda F. Duggett. Casting. William H. Witherell of Boston, to Sarah F.

## Died.

In Monmouth, Abigail, wife of Mozes Frest, aged 70. In Vassilioro', Hannah, wife of Elijah Prescot, aged 75. be, aged 25. In Thomasen, Lake Fres.

val 23.
rospect, Sophronia, wife of Clark Nichols.
urry, Louise F. Barrett, aged 33.
amort, Jydia H., wife of Charless E. Prentiss, aged 31.
amort, Robert Dutton, aged 23.
exact, Haunah, wife of Gamalied Eturdevant, aged 78.
Wito, Abigui, reliet of the late Rey, Samuel Sewall,

ville, Sarah H., daughter of N. L. Ingersoll, Esq

aged 35. Brownfield, Rachel G., wife of Jonathan G. Bean, age

# S. PAGE & CO.

WHOTESALE & RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES.

ALSO, DEALERS IS

W. I Goods, Window Glass, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs. AND MACHINE CARDS.
2 KENNEBEC Row,
HALLOWELL, ME.

uptey, Equity; Admiralty, &c. References:— Samwel E. Sewall, Esq. Bostor Daniel Cady, Esq., Johnstown. Boston, Oct., 1842.

LIBERTY TRACT DEPOSITORY, THE LIBERTY STANDARD OFFICE,

HALLOWELL.

The Right sort of Politics, containing No. 3—The influence of the Slave Power, 4 pa

No. 6—The Tyrant 1 septem, 2 goes, 4 pages. No. 7—Bible Folitics, 4 pages. No. 9—The Compact, or What have State Poli-No. 9—The Compact, or What have State Poli-Paics—12 pages for 1 cent, or 300 Tracts of 4 ages each, for 81,00. Also, The Binney Soxe for 3 cents per copy.

AMES G BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Saganaw City, Michigan.

G. B. will also act as Land Agent in the and District in which this (Saganaw) County he will make investments for others in lands, and give VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR

Wholesale and Retail Bo and Shoe Store, HALLOWELL, MAINE.

## PAUL STICKNEY

AS constantly on hand a large supply of Ladics', Misses, and Childrens' MOROC CO and KID SHOES of all descriptions direction the Manufacturers in Massachusetts, ordere expressly for Retail Trade.

WILTON FACTORY.

and the cloth delivered at the factory; thagents two cents per yard will be adde will be kept on hand to exchange to

wool.

Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing done as us
al.—The proprietors with hold themselves resposible for all work that goes out of their hisnds u
faithfully done.
JOSIAH PERHAM, Jr., Agent.
East Wilton, June, 1842.

48tf

Astonishing News!!!

THE TIME HAS COME, when Consumpti may be classed with the curable disesses. The HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, dovered by Dr. Buchan of London, (England) he most wonderful curative of

covered by Dr. Buchan of London, (England) is the most wonderful curative of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and all dissesse of the chest and lungs, in the whole tange of pharmacy.

[TD. F. RADLEE, 62 Court street Boston is the sole Agent for the United States. It may be obtained of the following dealers. Hullowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholesale and Retail.

Italiowell, SAM'L ADAMS, Wholewale and Retain.

Legery Column, Bookseller.

Argents, J. F. Dillinghans, W. Caldwell.

Bangor, David Bugbee.

Belfast, H. G. O. Washburn & Co.

PROSECTUS OF

THE CHRISTIAN, CITIZEN.

N'THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT,

Bird will be published at Warcester, Mass. the
title, to be edited by the subscriber. In the above.

It will aim to develope the christian eitzen into the full stature of a perfect man, in the distature of a perfect man, in the dis
Datter. Avoiding all sectarian tenets and controverted points of religious belief, it will seek to ex
treat from the spirit of the Gospel, a practical

spire all the actions of life. It will be devoted gener
pire all the actions of life. It will be devoted gener-

NASUE.
All communications addressed, FOSTAGE PAIL
the subscriber. ELIHU BURRITT.
Worcester, Mass, Oct. 23, 1843.

, on the least of the last of the last of Monmouth to county, deceased, having presented his first of administration of the Estate of said don't of administration of the Estate of said don't of administration of the Estate of said don't be said don't be said to said don't be said to said the s

GREAT IMPROVEMENT

BLACKING! BLACKING!!

JUST received a large supply of Holden's Ame
Jican Liquid Blacking, equal to Day & Miris, and much theaper, for sale wholesale as
retail, at the manufacturer's prices, by
S. PAGE & CO.

THE UNPARALLELLED ISSUE PLA
TERS and PEAS for Issues, for sale by
SAMUEL ADAMS.

THE LIBERTY STANDARD

THURSDAY MORNING.

ivertisements inserted at the usual rat MATHEWS & STEVENS - PRINTERS, GARDINER, ME.

- Two Dollars per annum is

(Suggested by reading a Tract signed in I Shivery Decom.' The descon is represented talking out of the window to a poor fugitive, we is pleading for refuge and defence from the pur-ice of the property of the property of the ceeding levality of the Decon seem to preven the property of the property of the property of miserable act of 1708.]

perable act of 1798.]

Oh, for God's sake let her in!
Must she die?

Why drive her hence?—what's her sin?
Must she die?

Why to tyrants must she bend?
Why dost thou not succor lend?
Why not be the captive's friend?
Must she die? Must she die? Heed ye not thy sister's wail? Must she die?

Must she die?
Shall thy avarice prevail:
Must she die?
Cannot merey reach thy heart?
Canst thou not kind words impart?
Nor perform a brother's part?
Deacon try; Deacon try;

Descon try; Descon try!

Will ye with the Demagogues
Of the North,
Cat. To go forth?

Will ye, the the watch-dog, stand,
Ready with the chain in hand,
Back to slavery to remand
Back to slavery to remand

Deacon, by the fear of God,
Be her friend?
By thy hope in Jesus' word,
Be her friend?
With thy sites rights in view,
If thou wouldst her weal pursue,
At the Battor Box he true!
Be her friend!
Deacon conv. wide the deacon.

Deacon, open wide thy does Be her friend! Yield to wicked men no more! Be her friend! Be to her what thou wouldst have Others be, were thou a slare, Fleeing fast thy life to same! Fist Be her friend! BE HER FIST Make the Scuthers described.

Be her friend! BE BERLY EL

By thy vote,
By thy vote,
Thou art homest in thy zeal;
By thy yote
Prove to all who hear thee pray,
On the 'Holy Sabhath day,'
For 'just rule'—thy honesty—
For 'just rule'—thy honesty—

By thy vote! by thy vote!

More than all—prove to thyself,
By thy vote,
Love of daty more than pelf.
By thy vote,
Though the tyrant it annoys,
Let humanity rejoice,
Give just principle A votery,
By thy vote.—BY THY VOTE!

## Miscellany.

From the Essex Transcript. THE GREAT SLAVE MARKET.

TRUE GREAT SLAVE MARKET.

In fain a last number of the Albany Patriot, a liter from a gentleman in the city of Washing
in, addressed to the editor, from which I take the 
"This year, over 5,000 have been sold in our 
man of disholiem, and many more heart strings 
ill be broken before winter sets in, by sandering 
cities in the Louisians market. In Piorida also 
edemand has been greatly increased by the dis
licial law to benourage the armed settlement. Of 
including the proposed proposed in the set of 

including the set of 

many.

y 3000 staves are sometimes sent to the book of magle year.

At the Alexandria public jail was a poor lad who ad come to the city in a vessel, and had been vixed and imprisoned on saspiction of his being a ave. As he happened to have no document to rove his freedom, after having been kept in close onlinement in a prison cell for turvel months, he as in a few days to be sold as a slave to pay the cose of the sitalp?

ne this prison had a painful and pecu-t. It was here that Dr. CRAEDALL of, was confined for several months.— was completely hroken down, and he ed only to find a grave. Do you ask is crime? He had circulated among bers of his profession at Washington a

From the Madisonian.

TABLE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

We have prepared the following correct state-candidates for acadidates for the electoral votes given to the

Three votes of Maryland and one or the Poles and Poles a

tives elected John votes of Rhode Isl House of Represents Adams. (One of the Vice President blank. 1828—24 States ent Andrew Jackson John Q. Adams

Vm. Wirt 7 Henry Lee Amos Eilms Two of the votes of Maryland were

co. con voice of Maryland were not giv-1836—25 States entitled to 294 votes.
W an Buren 170 R M Johnson 147
W H Harrison 73 Francis Granger 57
Hugh L White 36 John Tyler 47
Wille P Mangum 11 Win Saith 23
Janiel Wesber 14
R M Johnson elected Vice President by the

 Senate.
 1840—26 States entitled to 204 votes.

 W H Harrison
 234
 John Tyler

 M Van Buren
 69
 R M Johnson

 L W Taze well
 James K Polk

LOWELL MANUFACTURES.

A compan at sear receives

A chaptan at sear receives

A chaptan at sear receives

A compan at sear receives

A commander at sea receives

Commander at sea

Printed 3,779,500 6,353,300 17,053,2500 22,051,000 Rich Mest India, 3,607,500 5,495, 800 7,080,500 10,428,500 31,505,700 17,775,600